

United States Parole Commission



FY 2011 Congressional Budget Justification

February 2010

**Department of Justice
United States Parole Commission
Fiscal Year 2011 Performance Budget**

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I. Overview for the U.S. Parole Commission

A. Introduction

For FY 2011, the President's Budget includes a total of \$13,582,000, 91 positions (6 attorneys) and 90 FTE for the United States Parole Commission (USPC).

Electronic Copies of the Department of Justice's Congressional Budget Justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business Case exhibits can be viewed or downloaded from the Internet using the Internet address: <http://www.usdoj.gov/jmd/2011justification/>.

Mission

The mission of the U.S. Parole Commission is to promote Public Safety and strive for justice and fairness in the exercise of its authority to release, revoke and supervise offenders under its jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction

The United States Parole Commission has jurisdiction over the following types of cases:

1. All Federal offenders who committed an offense before November 1, 1987;
2. All D.C. Code offenders;
3. Uniform Code of Military Justice Offenders who are confined in a Bureau of Prisons' institution;
4. Transfer treaty cases (U.S. citizens convicted in foreign countries, who have elected to serve their sentence in this country); and
5. State Probationers and Parolees in the Federal Witness Protection Program.

1. **Federal Offenders** (offenses committed before November 1, 1987). The Parole Commission has the responsibility for:
 - granting or denying parole to federal offenders who committed their offenses before November 1, 1987 and who are not otherwise ineligible for parole;
 - making determinations regarding the initial conditions of supervision;
 - modification of the conditions of supervision for changed circumstances;
 - early discharge from supervision, issuance of a warrant or summons for violation of the conditions of supervision; and
 - revocation of release for such offenders released on parole or mandatory release supervision.

Supervision in the community is provided by United States Probation Officers.

2. D.C. Code Offenders. The Parole Commission has the responsibility for:

- granting or denying parole to D.C. Code offenders who committed their offenses before August 5, 2000, and who are not otherwise ineligible for parole;
- making determinations regarding the initial conditions of parole and of supervised release;
- modification of the conditions of supervision for changed circumstances;
- early discharge from supervision;
- issuance of a warrant or summons for violation of the conditions of supervision; and
- revocation of release for offenders released on parole or mandatory release supervision.

Supervision in the community is provided by Supervision Officers of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) of the District of Columbia and United States Probation Officers.

3. Uniform Code of Military Justice Offenders. The Parole Commission has the responsibility for granting or denying parole to parole-eligible Uniform Code of Military Justice offenders who are serving a sentence in a Bureau of Prisons institution. Concurrent with this jurisdiction, the Commission is also responsible for:

- making determinations regarding the initial conditions of supervision;
- modification of the conditions of supervision for changed circumstances;
- issuance of a warrant or summons for violation of the conditions of supervision; and
- revocation of release for such offenders released on parole supervision.

Supervision in the community for military parolees is provided by United States Probation Officers.

4. Transfer-Treaty Cases. The Parole Commission has the responsibility for conducting hearings and setting release dates for U.S. citizens who are serving prison terms imposed by foreign countries and who, pursuant to treaty, have elected to be transferred to the United States for service of that sentence. This includes:

- offenders who committed their offenses after October 31, 1987. The Parole Commission applies the federal sentencing guidelines promulgated by the United States Sentencing Commission in determining the time to be served in prison before release; and
- offenders who committed their offenses before November 1, 1987. The Parole Commission applies the parole guidelines that are used for parole-eligible federal and military offenders.

5. State Probationers and Parolees in Federal Witness Protection Program.

The Parole Commission has the responsibility for:

- making determinations regarding the initial conditions of supervision;
- modification of the conditions of supervision for changed circumstances;
- issuance of a warrant or summons for a violation of the conditions of supervision; and
- revocation of release for certain state probationers and parolees who have been placed in the federal witness protection program.

Supervision in the community is provided by United States Probation Officers.

Organizational Structure

- **The Chairman and Commissioners** render decisions in National Appeals Board cases; create and maintain a national parole policy; grant or deny parole to all eligible federal and District of Columbia prisoners; establish conditions of release; and modify parole conditions and/or revoke the parole or mandatory/supervised releases of offenders who have violated the conditions of supervision.
- **The Executive Office** provides management and advisory services to the Chairman, Commissioners, management officials, and staff in the areas of human resources management, employee development and training; budget and financial management; contracts and procurement; facilities and property management; telecommunications; security; and all matters pertaining to organization, management, and administration.
- **The Office of Case Operations** conducts parole hearings with federal and D.C. prisoners and parole revocation hearings with parole violators; plans and schedules parole hearing dockets; ensures that victims and witnesses are given an opportunity for input into the parole decision-making process; and administrates the records management program.
- **The Office of Case Services** monitors the progress of prisoners and parolees through pre-release and post-release; prepares and issues warrants and warrant supplements; drafts letters of reprimand; requests and analyzes preliminary interviews; and issues parole certificates.
- **The Office of Information Technology** is responsible for delivering and supporting information technology systems and services; maintaining and reporting statistical workload data.
- **The Office of the General Counsel** advises the Commissioners and staff on interpretation of the agency's enabling statutes; drafts implementing rules and regulations; and assists U.S. Attorney's Offices in defending the Commission against lawsuits brought by prisoners and parolees. The office also oversees responses to requests submitted under the Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act.

B. Trends, Relevant Issues and Outcomes

The Commission's budget for 2011 addresses several Department of Justice strategic goals.

Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American people

Strategic Objective 2.1 - Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve and control crime. The Commission's activities in support of strategic objective 2.1 include:

- Work with local law enforcement agencies to increase appearance of officers at Revocation hearings. Develop video presentation for the law enforcement agencies to increase understanding of the role of the Commission.
- Work with the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) to target parolees and supervised releasees that live in or visit the MPD-designated Hot Spots in the District of Columbia.
- Collaboration with CSOSA: Issue warrants in a timely fashion to remove violent offenders from the Washington, D.C. streets. Conduct hearings that look at intermediate sanctions for offenders and to help prevent behavior (drugs, alcohol) that leads to criminal activities. Conduct USPC Reprimand Sanction hearings to address non-compliant behavior and to demand a commitment to make positive behavioral changes to comply with the conditions of release.
- D.C. Jail and Corrections: Develop better processes to conduct probable cause and revocation hearings for Technical Parole Violators.

Strategic objective 2.2 - Reduce the threat, incidence and prevalence of violent crime, and
Strategic objective 2.3 - Prevent, suppress, and intervene in crimes against children.

The U.S. Parole Commission has the authority to find by a preponderance of evidence that an offender under USPC supervision has committed another crime (even if the offender was not convicted of that crime by the Courts) and return the offender back to prison. The Commission's activities in support of strategic objectives 2.2 and 2.3 include:

- Target violent crime committed with a firearm.
- Reduce recidivism among violent offenders by developing risk assessment instruments and guidelines to identify high risk offenders who need to return to incarceration and intense supervision sanctions.
- Establish conditions of release and act swiftly to return offenders to prison when they have demonstrated deviant behavior.
- Promote community safety by enhancing supervision of offenders under supervision in the community who are involved in gang activity, sex offenses, gun-related offenses, and domestic violence.
- Conduct a recidivism study and adjust guidelines for the D.C. population that identify high risk offenders.

Strategic Goal 3: Ensure the Fair and Efficient Operation of the Federal Justice System.

Strategic Objective 3.1 - Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings, and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement. The Commission's activities in support of strategic objectives 3.1 include:

- Review all parole release and revocation of release cases to institute a search for victims of violent crime and coordinate this search with the D.C. Superior Court system, Federal Courts, the U.S. Attorney's office, and the D.C. and federal supervision agencies.
- Build a collaborative community approach to assisting victims and witnesses. Enhance decision-making through cooperation with external partners in criminal justice to ensure that the victim's input is considered prior to a decision.
- Improve security for victim/witness. Develop policies and procedures to incorporate video conferencing for victim and witness input.

Strategic Objective 3.4 - Provide services and programs to facilitate inmates' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.

The U.S. Parole Commission makes release decisions for persons convicted of violent crimes and establishes release conditions to ensure that these individuals are supervised in the community to the maximum extent possible. The Commission's activities in support of strategic objectives 3.4 include:

- Supervise, revoke, and release federal and District of Columbia offenders to reduce recidivism and protect the public;
- Issue release and revocation decisions within the statutory deadline;
- support reentry;
- Establish and apply sanctions that are consistent with public safety and the appropriate punishment for crimes involving sex offenders, gangs, crimes of violence with firearms, and domestic violence;
- Coordinate with other public safety agencies; and
- Establish and implement guidelines to reduce recidivism.

C. Full Program Costs

The FY 2010 budget request for the United States Parole Commission (USPC) is \$13,582,000; 91 full time permanent positions (6 attorneys) and 90 workyears.

	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Workyears</u>	<u>Amount (\$000s)</u>
FY 2009 Appropriation enacted with rescission	85	87	12,570
FY 2010 Requirements	85	87	12,859
FY 2011: Adjustments to base and Technical Adjustments			209
D.C. RRARE	6	3	514
	91	90	13,582

D. Performance Challenges

The Commission's workload is triggered by the actions of its criminal justice partners. As such, the Commission lacks the capacity to control the flow of its workload. The Commission has already suffered severe staff shortages – frequently falling behind in issuing warrants needed to keep violent offenders out of the community. In fact, complaints about the time issuance of warrants – such as the one the U.S. Attorney General recently received from the Chief, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department about the dangerous backlog of warrants – are indicative of the challenge facing the Commission.

Delays in the issuance of warrants to arrest violent offenders, as well as, delayed parole violation hearings have a cascading effect on the District of Columbia and the federal criminal justice system causing increases in the cost of housing the offenders. The inability to adhere to congressionally mandated deadlines will trigger new lawsuits, and will activate previous lawsuits, including *Long v. Gaines*, and will jeopardize the adherence to recent legislation (the Equitable Street Time Credit Amendment Act of 2008 and the OPEN Government Act of 2007). Moreover, the new court decisions, such as *Sellmon v. Reilly*(2008) will impose dramatically increased requirements regarding the Commission mandates to terminate offenders from supervision and revoke their parole. The interim rules for the *Sellmon* cases were put into place in September 2009. These cases will have an ongoing effect on the Commission's workload. This decision brings another set of rules to an already complex group of guidelines to understand and apply in the decision-making process. Additional law suits are expected over the next several years based on the decisions the Commission will make using the *Sellmon rules*.

The Commission is developing new programs and changing guidelines to meet the Administration's priorities to reduce recidivism, reduce prison overcrowding, and reduce violent crime. In working towards these goals, the Commission faces the seven performance challenges listed below.

1. Reducing Recidivism

Greater emphasis on reentry strategies, such as substance abuse, mental health, transitional housing, reconnecting with family, and education and job training will be needed to reduce recidivism while producing successful outcomes. Identifying and implementing directives and/or special conditions must be accomplished to assist offenders in successfully completing their periods of supervision.

2. Staffing and Training

A condition of supervision that is essential for one offender may not be appropriate for another. Staff expertise in complex criminal cases provides the background and knowledge to document cases, address legal issues, and challenge lawsuits brought by supervised releasees. However, current staff does not have the specific expertise or resources to monitor and decide on complex issues surrounding gang cases, domestic violence cases, gun cases, violent offender cases, and sexual assault cases.

3. Automation

The Commission's goal is to improve its efficiency by re-engineering the parole management process by centralizing, automating, and streamlining the USPC business processes around a centralized IT solution – the Electronic Parole Management System (ePMS). The system will provide process improvements, timeliness of queries/decisions, efficient hearings, management of the warrant process, empower decision-making, remote access, document management, the ability to track offenders, data collection, continuity of operations, and the ability to collaborate with USPC's criminal justice partners to ensure public safety by promptly receiving and responding to their requests, and sharing data electronically. The Commission estimates that the development and implementation of the total system will take three to five to complete.

4. Targeting Violent Offenders

It is critical that Commission make swift and accurate decisions on re-arresting and returning to prison offenders with violent crimes (Violence crimes, gangs, sex crimes). Determining the best conditions of release will result in reduced recidivism.

5. Increased Police Efforts

- The District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is increasing their efforts to make communities safer by focusing on the investigation and arrest of offenders committing violent crimes. Their increased efforts will require the Commission to increase its capacity to accommodate these efforts as well as the pursuit of specialized caseloads for better management and efficiencies. MPD reported the following figures for targeted crimes committed in 2008:

Murder:	186	Sex Offense:	186	Robbery:	4,154
Aggravated Assault:	3,609	Burglaries:	3,781		

6. Testimony of Witnesses

- The supervised release caseload represents some of the most complex and difficult workload managed by the Commission. The Commission is required to conduct contested revocation hearings to decide whether violations of release have occurred. This may require the Commission to secure the presence and testimony of witnesses. Despite receiving a subpoena, witnesses often fail to appear at the hearings causing them to be rescheduled.

7. Proper Application of Multiple Sets of Guidelines

USPC has four sets of complex guidelines to understand and apply in the decision-making process:

- Federal Parole Guidelines
- D.C. Code Parole Guidelines
- D.C. Parole Board Guidelines (1998-1985)
- U.S. Sentencing Guidelines

II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (000s)	Page
D.C. Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Enhancement (D.C. RRARE)	Alternatives to incarceration, research, and violence prevention program. A major part of the program initiative directly links to a Departmental priority to “lower recidivism rates and expand alternatives for first-time non-violent offenders.”	6	3	\$514	16

III. Appropriation Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

For necessary expenses of the United States Parole Commission as authorized by law,
[\$12,859,000]\$13,582,000 (Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2010).

Analysis of Appropriation Language

No substantive changes proposed.

IV. Decision Unit Justification

United States Parole Commission

U.S. Parole Commission TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2009 Enacted with Rescissions	85	87	12,570,000
2009 Supplementals	0	0	0
2009 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	85	87	12,570,000
2010 Enacted	85	87	12,859,000
Adjustment to Base and Technical Adjustments			209,000
2011 Current Services	85	87	13,068,000
2011 Program Increases	6	3	514,000
2011 Request	91	90	13,582,000
Total Change 2010-2011			\$723,000

1. Program Description

The U.S. Parole Commission makes parole release decisions for eligible federal and District of Columbia (D.C.) prisoners, determines the conditions of parole or supervised release, issues warrants and revokes parole and supervised release for violation of the conditions of release. The Commission contributes to the Department's priority of ensuring public safety through (1) seeking to reduce prison overcrowding through lower recidivism rates; (2) implementing new revocation guidelines; (3) taking swift and immediate action toward preventing high risk behaviors of violent offenders; and (4) expanding alternatives to incarceration for low-risk, non-violent offenders.

Responsibilities

- Issue warrants for violation of supervision
- Determine probable cause for revocation process
- Make parole release decisions
- Authorize method of release and the condition under which release occurs
- Prescribe, modify and monitor compliance with the terms and conditions governing offender's behavior while on parole or mandatory or supervised release
- Revocation of parole, mandatory or supervised release of offenders
- Release from supervision those offenders who no longer pose a risk to public safety
- Promulgate rules, regulations, and guidelines for the exercise of its authority and the implementation of a national parole policy.

Parole Guidelines: Parole guidelines structure incarceration and release decision-making and are built around a two-dimensional matrix that considers offense severity and offender risk. For each combination of offense severity and risk, the guidelines indicate a range of time to be served. The Commission may release outside the guideline range if it determines there is good cause for doing so. Inmates are furnished a written notice stating the reason(s) for the Commission's determination and a summary of the information relied upon.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCE TABLE

Decision Unit/Program: United States Parole Commission

Department of Justice Strategic Goal 3. Ensure the Fair and Efficient Operation of the Federal Justice System.

Strategic Objective 3.4: Provide services and programs to facilitate inmates' successful reintegration into society, consistent with Community expectations and standards.

WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Actual		Projected		Changes		Request	
Wkys./ Funding (Amount in \$000)	FY 2009 Enacted		FY 2010 Enacted		ATBs & Program Changes		FY 2011 Request	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
	87	\$12,570	87	\$12,859	3	\$723	90	\$13,582

WORKLOAD/OUTPUT

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	FY 2009 Actual			FY 2010 Projected			ATBs & Program Changes			FY 2011 Request		
HEARING	FED	DC	Total	FED	DC	Total	FED	DC	Total	FED	DC	Total
a. Initial & Statutory Interim ^{1/}	80	35	115	80	96	176	-8	10	2	72	106	178
b. D.C. Rehearings	0	65	65	0	265	265	0	27	27	0	292	292
c. Revocation	340	2,684	3,024	340	2,692	3,032	-34	269	235	306	2,961	3,267
d. Probable Cause	0	1,539	1,539	0	1,539	1,539	0	154	154	0	1,693	1,693
e. Other ^{2/}	1,057	2,326	3,383	1,057	2,326	3,383	-106	233	127	951	2,559	3,510
Total Hearings	1,477	6,649	8,126	1,477	6,918	8,395	-148	693	545	1,329	7,611	8,940
RE-ENTRY												
a. Warrants ^{3/}	200	1,930	2,130	200	1,930	2,130	-20	193	173	180	2,123	2,303
b. Reprimands	300	375	675	300	375	675	-30	38	8	270	413	683
c. Supervised Release	301	2,590	2,891	0	2,590	2,590	0	259	259	0	2,849	2,849
d. Pre-release review	75	225	300	75	225	300	-8	23	15	67	248	315
e. Other re-entry actions ^{4/}	765	7,180	7,945	765	7,180	7,945	-77	718	641	688	7,898	8,586
f. Reopen/modify	190	2,300	2,490	190	2,300	2,490	-19	230	211	171	2,530	2,701
g. Victim Witness Notification	807	3,190	3,997	807	3,190	3,997	-81	319	238	726	3,509	4,235
Total Re-entry	2,638	17,790	20,428	2,337	17,790	20,127	-235	1,780	1,545	2,102	19,570	21,672
LEGAL												
a. Legal Cases			225			225			0			225
b. Appeal Decisions			230			230			0			230
Grand total	4,115	24,439	29,009	3,814	24,708	28,977	-383	2,473	2,090	3,431	27,181	31,067

Definitions of Terms:

Rescission-Retardation of a previously set parole date; Statutory Review- Periodic Interim hearings after the initial hearing at 18 mo. or 2 yr. Intervals; Local Revocation-Revocation hearings held at local jails or facilities where the parolee is supervised; Institutional Revocation-Revocation hearings held after the parolee has been returned to BOP custody; Parole on the Record-Parole decisions made without a hearing after a review of the case file.

Footnotes:

1/ Includes military justice offenders who are confined in BOP facilities

2/ Termination, Transfer Treaty hearings & Pre-Hearing Assessment

3/ Warrants line includes Warrant Supplements

4/ Preliminary Interview requests, Parole Termination, Other Administrative Actions

2. Performance, Resources and Strategies

Much of the D.C. caseload is driven by requests for warrants as a result of violations of the terms and conditions of parole. In contrast to the federal system where the failure rate is about 20 percent, D.C. parolees have a failure rate of around 84 percent. When a warrant is issued, a request for a preliminary interview follows, and a hearing follows.

Local revocation hearings are held at facilities in the locality where a parolee has been arrested, and they require much more work because the hearings are adversarial. An offender may contest the charges and is entitled to representation by an attorney, along with the ability to call witnesses. Additionally, these hearings are more costly to the Commission, because they often involve travel to a remote location, where the examiner is only able to handle a particular case. In an institutional hearing, the parolee has admitted to the charges or been convicted of new criminal activity, and the issues to be heard involve the degree of responsibility and the length of additional incarceration. Institutional hearings are less costly, because the examiner can handle several cases during one docket. The Commission has determined that local revocations are about 2-3 times as labor intensive as institutional hearings.

The major task set before us is to take immediate action on violent offenders, while reducing recidivism rates for low-risk, non-violent offenders by implementing new revocation guidelines and establishing alternatives to incarceration. In FY 2011, the Commission projects that the total prisoner and parolee population, federal and D.C., including D.C. supervised releases, will be 11,851. The D.C. population under the Commission's jurisdiction is estimated to be 2,100 prisoners and 6,600 parolees and supervised releases. The following table illustrates changes in the Commission's total caseload from 2001 through 2011:

POPULATION UNDER U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION JURISDICTION					
As of Sep-30	Federal Offenders		D.C. Offenders		
	Incarcerated	Parole & Supervision	Incarcerated	Supervised	
			Parole Eligible	Parole	SRAA
2001	3,699	4,136	6,391	5,100 est.	n/a
2002	2,606	3,755	6,021	4,815	47
2003	2,325	3,392	5,430	5,313	278
2004	2,079	3,096	4,888	4,762	748
2005	1,848	2,893	4,213	4,658	1,213
2006	1,700	2,690	4,100	4,060	1,788
2007	1,600	2,502	3,075	3,530	2,300
2008	1,355	2,378	3,099	3,015	3,421
2009 est.	1,200	2,259	2,500	2,895	3,650
2010 est.	1,055	2,146	2,100	2,750	3,850
2011 est.	1,005	2,146	2,100	2,550	4,150

V. Program Increases by Item

Item name:	District of Columbia Recidivism Reduction And Reentry Enhancement (D.C. RRARE)
Budget Decision Unit	United States Parole Commission
Strategic Goals & Objectives	Goal # 2 – Ensure the Fair and Efficient Administration of Justice
Organizational Program	Commission-wide
Program increases	Position: 6 Atty: 0 FTE: 3 Dollars: \$514,000

Description of item

For FY 2011, The U.S. Parole Commission (the Commission) is requesting 6 positions (3 FTEs) and \$514,000 to implement District of Columbia Recidivism Reduction And Reentry Enhancement (D.C. RRARE) program. This program enhancement targeting the District of Columbia supports Departmental efforts to reduce rates of recidivism among District of Columbia offenders.

Justification

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

The need to develop and enhance alternatives to incarceration is one of the Administration's priorities and an important management strategy for the Commission. Senator Jim Webb of Virginia wrote, "Post-incarceration re-entry programs are haphazard and often nonexistent, undermining public safety and making it extremely difficult for ex-offenders to become full, contributing members of society."

In 2008, the Commission returned to prison 1,617 offenders because they violated the conditions of their release on parole or supervised release. Of these, 81 percent were based on a non-criminal violation related to the use of drugs or failure to participate in treatment for drug use, drug testing, or drug treatment.

In 2009, the U.S. Parole Commission began collaborating with its criminal justice agencies to explore additional treatment services for the offender population in the area of drug abuse. The development of the Alternatives to Incarceration Program will include evidence based practices that will:

- Increase the numbers of offenders referred to the Secured Residential Treatment Program and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program in the District of Columbia.
- Expand the Reprimand Sanction Hearings program to increase the number of offenders referred to the Commission for violating the administrative conditions of their release.

Frequent and early intervention by the Commission through the Reprimand Sanction Hearing process will prevent many offenders from returning to prison. The Commission projects that, by diverting nearly 300 offenders per year from lengthy stays in federal prisons to short-term treatment oriented periods of incarceration, the government will save significant costs in transporting and housing prisoners while enhancing the likelihood for future success on supervision.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Commission will support DOJ efforts to reduce prison crowding by implementing new revocation guidelines for District of Columbia code offenders. Research and development is critical to conducting research and data analysis to:

- Measure the effectiveness of the conditions imposed for: (a) drug treatment, (b) mental health aftercare, (c) domestic violence counseling, (d) sex offender treatment and restrictions of supervision.
- Develop and evaluate outcome measurements for alternatives to incarceration programs, such as Residential Substance Addiction Program, Secure Residential Treatment Program, and Reprimand Sanction Hearing Program.
- Establish and pilot a new guidelines system for administrative parole violators for the District of Columbia low risk violators of parole and supervised release. Develop reports of violators who were not returned to prison; numbers of violators who were successfully re-connected to supervision and stay crime free for six months after the revocation hearing.

VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM

The Commission's violence prevention program will focus on swift and immediate action when reacting to high risk behaviors by violent offenders. The goal is to lower the occurrence of violent crimes committed by D.C. Code offenders on supervision and thereby reduce the rate of recidivism. The program will include developing and implementing enhanced strategies to evaluate reentry and supervision that will ensure community safety, reduce serious, violent crime and recidivism. This will be accomplished in conjunction with the pilot program for the new risk assessment instrument and will concentrate on the District of Columbia code offenders. A 2007 CSOSA recidivism study showed that this population was arrested at a rate of 84 percent within 36 months from release of incarceration.

Collaborative efforts will be required with CSOSA, the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, U.S. Probation Offices, and other area criminal justice partners to utilize the best treatment, sanctioning and community based supports to manage this high-risk group of likely repeat offenders of violent crimes.

Special focus will be placed on those offenders in the following categories: sex offenses, domestic violence, gang affiliation, child abuse, and firearm offenses.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of increase to Strategic Goals)

Goal # 2 – Ensure the Fair and Efficient Administration of Justice

The D.C. RRARE program supports Departmental priorities, which include:

- Reducing prison overcrowding
 - Reduce escalating and crippling costs for the federal and D.C. governments to house offenders while waiting for delayed hearings and stays of release, as well as untimely incarceration decisions
- Lowering recidivism rates
 - Greater emphasis on reentry strategies, such as substance abuse, mental health, housing, and employment
 - Measuring the effectiveness of the conditions imposed on offenders in the community
 - Establish graduated sanctions that permit the Commission to address non-compliant behavior without returning the offender to prison
- Promoting alternatives to incarceration
 - Identifying and implementing directives and/or special conditions to assist offenders in maintaining success under supervision
 - Developing and implementing a program to end offenders to treatment programs
 - Establish graduated sanctions that permit the Commission to address non-compliant behavior without returning the offender to prison
- Reducing violent crime, especially crime perpetuated with guns or by gangs
 - Significantly reduce delays in the issuance of warrants needed to apprehend violent offenders
 - Sharing information and collaborating with other federal, state, and local law enforcement partners

To address the new workload for the purpose of developing and implementing these programs, five additional full-time Case Analysts and one full-time researcher will be required. Case Analysts with specialized skills will analyze cases of targeted offenders to propose and evaluate alternatives to incarceration, make swifter decisions on cases to allow timely hearings, and issue warrants promptly to apprehend violent offenders. Collaboration with criminal justice partners to implement programs is critical to its success. The researcher will implement and evaluate new risk assessments to determine the rate of recidivism for D.C. Code offenders, measure the effectiveness of the conditions of release imposed, and how soon after release did the offenders recidivate.

Funding

Base funding

FY 2009 Enacted (w/resc./supps)			FY 2010 Enacted			FY 2011 Current Services		
Pos	FTE	Dollars	Pos	FTE	Dollars	Pos	FTE	Dollars
0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Sr. Analyst	92,709	1	92,709	75,003
Researcher	92,709	1	92,709	75,003
Analyst	82,146	4	328,582	262,834
Total Personnel		6	\$514,000	\$412,839

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-personnel	0	0	\$0	\$0

Total Request for this item

Item	Pos	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increases	6	3	514,000	0	514,000	412,839
Grand Total	6	3	\$514,000	\$0	\$514,000	\$412,839

VI. EXHIBITS

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